



EKUIVALENSI BAHASA INGGRIS UNTUK PRONOMINA RELATIF BAHASA INDONESIA 'YANG': KAJIAN KOMPARATIF

English Equivalents for Indonesian Relative Pronoun 'yang': A Comparative Study

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas klausa relatif bahasa Indonesia yang dikomparasikan dengan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Inggris pada sebuah cerita pendek. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkonfigurasi dan mendeskripsikan persamaan dan perbedaan klausa relatif dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris khususnya pronomina relatif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengaplikasikan metode kualitatif yang dimaksudkan agar penelitian ini secara menyeluruh mengkaji dan mendeskripsikan struktur klausa relatif dalam dokumen berbentuk teks. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa pola klausa relatif dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan. Persamaan struktur yang ditemukan yaitu RP-V-O/keterangan, sedangkan perbedaan yang hadir dikarenakan ada perubahan struktur yang terjadi pada saat proses penerjemahan. Lebih jauh, ditemukan juga tiga ekuivalensi untuk pronomina 'yang', yaitu *who*, *which*, dan *that*. Bahkan 'yang' terkadang tidak diterjemahkan ketika terjemahan menggunakan konstruksi 'deep structure'. Lebih jauh, penelitian ini menyajikan cara bagaimana menentukan pronomina relative dalam bahasa yang sesuai dengan konteks terjemahan pronomina relatif dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Kata-kata kunci: klausa relatif, pronomina relatif, yang

Abstract

This research discusses Indonesian relative clauses compared to its translation of English in the short story Clara atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa. This research aims to configure and describe the differences and similarities of relative clauses in Indonesian and English. In this research, the researchers applied the qualitative method since the researchers gave detailed descriptions and explanation of the lingual phenomena from existing documents exploratively. This research found that the patterns of relative clauses in Indonesian and English perform similarity and difference. A similar pattern found is RP-V-O/Adjunct, while the difference is caused by structural shifts happening in translating process. Furthermore, there are three equivalents for the relative pronoun 'yang', they are who, which, and that. Moreover, 'yang' is not always translated when the translation is constructed in a deep structure construction. Furthermore, this

research presents the alternative ways to choose the appropriate English relative pronoun to translate the Indonesia relative pronoun.

Keywords: *relative clause, relative pronoun, yang*

INTRODUCTION

A clause can be classified as a sentence since it consists of a subject and a predicate as what a sentence has. Otherwise, a sentence can consist of two or more clauses. It is in line with (Carter & McCarthy, 2006); they posit that clauses are constituents of sentences. In the other words, (Börjars & Burridge, 2010) state that two or more clauses can form a sentence. It means that a sentence cannot only consist of a subject and a predicate, but it can also consist of clauses. Regarding the syntactical function and category, a clause is a configuration of subjective and predicative constituents and it is configured in phrasal combination (Alwi et al., 2014) and (Chaer, 2009). Identifying the components of clause and sentence is a way to differentiate both clause and sentence, for example;

- 1) People work to fulfilling their needs but they sometimes do not care about their health.
- 2) People who work part-time usually receive no benefits.

Example (1) has two parts; 'people work for fulfilling their needs' and 'they sometimes do not care about their health'. Each can be configured in the subject (people and they), predicate (work and do not care), adjunct (for fulfilling their needs), and object (their health). Regarding their constituents, both parts are categorized into clauses and they are involved in a sentence. In addition, example (2) also has two parts; 'people usually receive no benefits' and 'work part time'. The first part consists of the subject (people), adjunct (usually), predicate (receive), and object (no benefits) and thus these constituents configure a clause. On the other hand, the second part has a predicate (work) and an adjunct (part-time). It is noted that there is no subject but it has 'who'. Here, 'who' is a connector that links this part to the previous part. Furthermore, this part has a function to modify the subject (people) and thus it is called a subordinate clause. (Aart, 2011) defines a subordinate clause as a string of words that are introduced by the word 'that' (who). (Berry, 2010) and (Downing, 2015) name these words (that, which,

who) as ‘relativizer’ and the clause formed is a relative clause and then it is also categorized as a dependent clause. Both examples clarify that two or more clauses can be united in a sentence by connectors (but and who); ‘but’ is a conjunction while ‘who’ is a relative pronoun (Mittins, 2015). Furthermore, it can be stated that example (1) has two independent clauses in which each has subject and predicate and both are connected by a conjunction. Otherwise, example (2) demonstrates an independent clause and a dependent clause. This dependent clause modifies the noun functioning as the subject and it thus acts as a relative clause.

A relative clause is indicated by five relative pronouns; such as who, which, whom, whose, and that. Each is used differently based on what is modified, for instance in example (2), ‘who’ is used after noun referring to human being. According to (Carter & McCarthy, 2006), the choice of relative pronoun also depends on what type of relative clauses is involved. Another example;

3) Marry got a new bicycle which was bought by his father.

This example (3) performs a sentence which has two clauses; 1) ‘Mary got a new bicycle’ and 2) ‘was bought by his father’. Clause (1) is independent since it can still stand alone without clause (2), however clause (2) cannot stand alone without clause (1). In this case, it is another characteristic of dependent cause. Moreover, cause (2) is also initiated by a relative pronoun (which) and this configuration (a relative pronoun and a dependent clause) functions to modifies the object which is formed in a nominal phrase (a new bicycle). Hence, (Downing, 2015) also calls it (clause 2) a nominal relative clause. Accordingly, the researchers found this linguistic feature in Bahasa Indonesia (henceforth Indonesian), for examples;

4) Family Food adalah sebuah usaha keluarga yang dimiliki oleh Friandi.

Example (4) demonstrates a configuration of an independent clause (*Family Food adalah sebuah usaha keluarga*) and a dependent clause (*dimiliki oleh Friandi*). Here, the word ‘yang’ is a connector used to indicate a dependency and it is a relative pronoun. (Alwi et al., 2014) also call the clause (*yang dimiliki oleh Friandi*) a relative clause that modifies a particular syntactic function; such as subject and object. In example (4), the relative clause modifies the subject complement. It is noteworthy that the structure and the function of relative clauses in Indonesian perform a similar

construction to English. By it, researchers have conducted pieces of research comparing and contrasting Indonesian and English structures. (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020) conducted a piece of research on a contrastive analysis. They found that semantically the equivalent idiom in both English and Indonesia is a pure idiom meaning that semantically and pragmatically they have the same meaning even though they have different structures. Another contrastive analysis was also conducted by (Akmal & Mulyadi, 2021). Here, they found that the construction of relative clauses in Minangkabau and Indonesian has similarities while English does not. In addition, (Ambarita, 2014) conducted research talking about a comparison of Indonesian and Javanese relative clauses. Along with it, (Ekaristiano et al., 2020) found that relative clauses can modify a constituent that is in the format of a word, compound word, group of words, and phrases. Furthermore, (Syarif, 2017) conducted a piece of research discussing the implementation of English relative clauses by students and it is revealed that students found it problematic because they lacked grammar awareness and got interferences of cultural internalization of the Indonesian language. Compared to those pieces of research, this current research presents another perspective of relative clauses by focusing on the equivalences of English relative pronouns in Indonesian and figuring out the characteristics of each to find the best equivalence. By it, this research is intended to configure more similarities in both English and Indonesian languages. What is more, to conduct it, the researchers employ a translation case to configure the relative clauses in a translated structure. Therefore, this research engages an original work and a translated one.

The original work is Ajidarma's short story entitled *Clara atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa*. It is one of the best short stories in Indonesia based on Indonesia Journal No. 68, October 1999. This short story talks about the tragedy happening in Indonesia which brought a racial problem. This work was translated by Michael H. Bodden into English (*Clara*). There are two fundamental reasons why this research employs the translation case; 1) this research is intended to come up with similarities and differences of relative clauses in Indonesia and English and 2) the findings are supposed to provide references in dealing with translation especially in translating relative clause in Indonesian into English and vice versa. Explicitly, this research came up with two research questions; what are the equivalents for the Indonesian relative pronoun 'yang'? and what are the similar and different structures of relative clauses in Indonesian and English?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A relative clause is found in sentences, which have more than one clause, and is initiated by a relative pronoun. One relative pronoun in Indonesian is ‘*yang*’. (Agustina, 2007) states that ‘*yang*’ is an indicator of a relative clause. In other words, a relative clause is begun with a relative pronoun and follows the noun immediately (Crystal, 2017). Furthermore, (Murphy, 2019) states that a relative clause shows which or what kind of person or thing is intended by the speaker. Along with this, (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010) posit that a relative clause acts as a modifier of a noun.

The relative pronoun differs from the personal pronoun in which the sentence is placed at the beginning of the clause (Barrett, 2016). It is noteworthy that a relative clause can be characterized by a presence of a relative pronoun and it appears to modify a noun. Furthermore, (Sneddon et al., 2010) posits that in Indonesian ‘*yang*’ must initiate a relative clause; while in English, a relative pronoun (who or that) can sometimes be omitted.

It is noted that there are other researchers conducting research on a relative clause in Indonesian, for instance, (Ekaristiano et al., 2020). They conducted a piece of research on a relative clause in Indonesian. Specifically, they examined constituents that are modified by relative clauses and they found that four types of constituents are modified by relative clauses; such as word, compound word, group of words, and phrase. In addition, there was also another researcher who discussed it; she is (Agustina, 2007). She confirms that relative clause in Indonesian is a debatable structure because most researchers constructed relative clauses in Indonesia based on English or other foreign language perspectives. Here, she argues that the Indonesian language has its structures just the way it does. Furthermore, (Agustina, 2007) mentioned some other researchers who researched Indonesian relative clause; they are (Mees, 1954), (Samsuri, 1982), Lydia Lydia (Lydi van den Berg - Klingeman, 1986), (Lapoliwa, 1990), (Sudarsa, Caca, 1993), (Djajasudarma, 1997), and (Alwi et al., 2014). (Agustina, 2007) explains that these researchers generally discussed five features in Indonesian relative clauses, those are 1) the structures of relative clauses, (2) types and function of relative clauses, (3) syntactic function and relativizing system, 4) position and basic pattern of a relative clause, and 5) types of meaning.

Compared to those pieces of research, this current research brings about two different foci; 1) it does not construct the relative clause of a language based on another

language, but it compares the structure of relative clauses in two languages (Indonesian and English) just the way they are and 2) it explores the English equivalent for Indonesian relative clause 'yang'. As a note, the comparison is intended to see the structure of relative clauses in source language and target language. Furthermore, finding the equivalent is to compile an insight of choosing the appropriate English relative pronoun to translate 'yang' in some different context, so that it is applicable for students who are learning translation study.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research belongs to qualitative research which is intended to characterize and pattern relative clauses in Indonesian and English, otherwise, it is not aimed at generalizing the results (Croker, 2009), (Stake, 2010), (Creswell, 2014). Furthermore, applying the qualitative method is intended to analyze by searching for facts with the right interpretation and to find the similarities and differences of relative clauses (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020).

The data of this research were obtained from a short story entitled "*Clara Atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa*" which is originally written in Indonesian by Seno Gumira Ajidarma and the English version was translated by Michael H. Bodden. It is part of a bilingual edition of short stories (Indonesian and English). Accordingly, (Gulö, 2019) argues that an alternative method to collect data from the existing document is the content-analysis method. Moreover, (Kothari, 2004) posits that the content-analysis method is an appropriate way to study the message in an existing document or verbal material.

In accordance, the data were collected in the form of sentences, which have relative pronouns. The documentary search was also conducted on the Indonesian version and then English version (Mann, 2015) and (Atkinson & Coffey, 2004). The collected sentences are classified based on the English equivalence and presented in the form of excerpts and tables showing Indonesian and English sentences side by side.

Each excerpt is analyzed through three steps; those are 1) patterning; each sentence is configured to see the structure and the position of relative clause in sentences; 2) Comparing; this step is to identify similarities and differences based on the structure and the position, and 3) identifying the equivalents; this last step is to configure the translation of Indonesian relative pronoun 'yang' into English.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

It is found that there are three forms of English relative pronoun which can substitute the Indonesian relative pronoun ‘yang’; those are ‘who’, ‘which’, and ‘that’. Here, each of them becomes the points of discussion highlighting sentences (Indonesian and English) presented by experts. In this case, Indonesian is the source language (SL) and English is the target language (TL). Furthermore, the presented discussion demonstrates a comparison of the structure of relative clauses in both languages so that it can be a reference in translating the process of Indonesian relative clauses into English. The presentation of analysis is divided based on the English relative pronoun, who – which – that. As a note, the researchers used RP for relative pronoun, V for verb, O for an object, and C for a complement.

Relative Pronoun ‘who’

There are seven excerpts discussed in this part and each shows a structure of relative clause; relative pronoun (*yang*) - verb - object/complement. It is noteworthy that the English relative clause is also configured in relative pronoun (who) - verb - object/complement. It thus means that both Indonesian perform such a similar configuration. In addition, this part reveals that the English relative pronoun ‘who’ can be an equivalent for ‘yang’ as found in excerpts 1 to 3.

Excerpt 1

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Namun, setidaknya saya yakin pasti bukan mahasiswa yang membakar dan menjarah kompleks perumahan, perkotaan, dan mobil-mobil yang lewat.</i> (pg. 2 line 28)	Nevertheless, I was certain it wasn't the students who burned and looted the subdivisions, the shopping centers, and the passing automobiles. (pg. 2 line 30)

In the source language, the constituent, which is in bold and italic is a relative clause. It is preceded by the relative pronoun ‘yang’. Here, this relative clause (*yang membakar dan menjarah kompleks perumahan, perkotaan, dan mobil-mobil yang lewat*) consists of relative pronoun (*yang*), verb (*membakar dan menjarah*), and object (*kompleks perumahan, perkotaan, dan mobil-mobil yang lewat*) and then it provides information modifying a noun (*mahasiswa*). Thus, this sentence shows a relative clause

configured in **RP - verb - object**. Compared to this configuration, the English sentence also shows a similar configuration.

It is noted that the bold and italic constituents (*who burned and looted the subdivision, the shopping centers, and the passing automobiles*) perform a relative clause which is initiated by the relative pronoun *who*. Here, the configuration of this relative clause consists of RP, verb (burned and looted), and object (the subdivisions, the shopping centers, and the passing automobiles). Based on its function in the sentence, this relative clause also modifies constituent (students) and it also performs a pattern; **RP – Verb - Object**. It reveals that the translation process does not impact to the structure. Furthermore, excerpt 2 performs a similar structure too.

Excerpt 2

No.	Source Language	Target Language
2	<i>Wajah orang yang menginjak mulut saya itu nampak dingin sekali.</i> (pg. 4 line 15)	The expression on the face of the person who put his foot in my mouth was icy cold. (pg. 4 line 25)

The Indonesian sentence has a relative clause which is ended by a pronoun (*itu*). This word can be an indicator for a nominal phrase. It is not a matter how long the configuration is, as long as it is ended by '*itu*' the configuration will be categorized as a phrase. Regarding (Chaer, 2009) and (Alwi et al., 2014), a configuration of nominal phrase can be added with a clause begun by '*yang*' and a pronoun (*itu/ini*) modifying a noun coming before. In accordance, the researchers focus the discussion on the part (*yang menginjak mulut saya itu*) and categorize it as a relative clause because of the presence of the relative pronoun (*yang*). Here, it has relative pronoun (*yang*), verb (*mejinjak mulut saya*), dan pronoun (*itu*). As a note, the pronoun (*itu*) is a personal pronoun which refers to a noun (*orang*). Furthermore, it is noted that the configuration of this clause shows **RP – verb – object**.

In addition, the English version also shows a similar configuration, it is configured in RP (*who*) – verb (*put*) – object (*his foot*), and then it is added with a prepositional phrase (*in my mouth*). This phrase is intended to keep the whole meaning by giving detail translation. Further, it is shown that the relative pronoun '*yang*' is translated into '*who*'. In closing, both excerpts demonstrate English equivalent for '*yang*' is '*who*' when Indonesian relative clause modifies a constituent referring to

human being. Regarding word category, the modified constituent is a noun or nominal phrase. It is also noted that the modified constituent functioning as a subject or an object.

Excerpt 3

No.	Source Language	Target Language
3	... dan rasa terlecehkan <i>yang dialami seorang wanita yang diperkosa bergiliran oleh banyak orang</i> . (pg. 5 line 24)	... and the insult felt by a woman who's been gang raped by many men . (pg. 6 line 3)
4	Orang <i>yang mengambil dompet tadi mengeluarkan foto itu</i> , lantas mendekati saya. (pg. 3 line 27)	The man who took the wallet pulled the photo out and then came up to me. (pg. 4 line 7)
5	aku dicekoki pikiran bahwa orang-orang merah adalah orang-orang <i>yang berbahaya</i> . (pg. 1 line 5)	For years I've been indoctrinated with the idea that people who are red are dangerous. (pg. 1 line 4)
6	Jadi, aku tidak perlu percaya kepada wanita ini, <i>yang rambutnya sengaja dicat merah</i> . (pg. 1 line 7)	So I had no reason to trust this woman who intentionally dyed her hair red . (pg. 1 line 6)
7	Saya cuma seorang wanita Cina <i>yang lahir di Jakarta dan sejak kecil tenggelam dalam urusan dagang</i> . (pg. 5 line 19)	I'm only a Chinese woman born in Jakarta who from the time she was just a little girl was plunged into the world of business . (pg. 5 line 29)

It is noted that the Indonesian sentence (3) has two configurations of relative clause (*yang dialami seorang wanita* and *yang diperkosa bergiliran oleh banyak orang*) which are configured in **RP** (*yang*) – **V** (*dialami* and *diperkosa bergiliran*) – **Agent** (*seorang wanita* and *banyak orang*). The verbs (*dialami* and *diperkosa*) are formed in passive voice. Generally, this passive form is followed by an agent preceded by 'oleh' as found in sentence (3). Furthermore, both passive forms in sentence (3) are followed by agents (*seorang wanita* and *banyak orang*) and then the agent is preceded by 'oleh'. Regarding the structure, the word 'oleh' is also optional. Along with this, (Afrianto, 2015) argues that an Indonesian passive structure is not always followed by an agent, in other words, it is optional. Compared to this structure, English version is also constructed in a similar structure in which there are two relative clauses (*felt by a woman* and *who' been gang raped by many men*). It reveals that the agent in the first relative clause is modified by the second relative clause and it is noteworthy that the first relative clause is structured without a relative pronoun. It is called deep structure

(Chomsky, 2002) Here, 'felt' can refer to 'that was felt'. Accordingly, this English version demonstrates a similar configuration of **RP** (who) – **V** (*felt* and *has been gang raped*) – **Agent** (*a woman* and *many men*). Furthermore, it is found that 'yang' is not always translated into English when the English relative clause is formed in a construction of deep structure.

The next sentence (4) performs a relative clause, which is configured in RP (*yang*), verb (*mengambil*), and object (*dompet*). Then, the English version has this configuration too; RP (who), verb (took), and object (the wallet). As a comparison, the sentences in both languages show the similarities. It is noteworthy that 'who' is an equivalent for the Indonesian relative pronoun 'yang' as also found in sentences (5, 6, and 7).

In addition, from sentences (5 and 6), there is another finding relating to translation. What is going to be discussed here is the shifting of the configuration of a relative clause as found in clause (5). In the Indonesian version, '*orang-orang merah*' is a phrase and then it is translated into 'who are red' which is a clause. Furthermore, '*orang-orang merah adalah orang-orang yang berbahaya*' is a clause, it is then shifted into two clauses; *people are dangerous* and *who are red*. In addition, this shifting is also found in clause (6). It has relative pronoun (*yang*), subject (*rambutnya*), verb (*dicat*), and adjunct (*sengaja* and *merah*). Compared to this configuration, English relative is structured differently, it consists of the relative pronoun (who), verb (dyed), object (her hair), and adjunct (intentionally and red). In accordance, the researchers argue that to have a similar configuration it can be translated into '... this woman **whose hair was dyed red**. Here, 'whose' is a relative pronoun showing possession and it refers to the suffix *-nya* pertaining to '*rambut*', 'hair' is a subject, 'was dyed' is a verb/verbal phrase, and adjunct (red). In English grammar, (Herring, 2016) calls it a possessive relative pronoun.

Relative Pronoun 'which'

It is found that the relative pronoun 'yang' can be translated into 'which'. There are two sentences presented in this part. Accordingly, it can be characterized that 'which' can be an equivalent when an Indonesian relative clause modifies noun (things). Here are the analyses.

Excerpt 4

No.	Source Language	Target Language
8	<i>Pontang-panting mengurusinya perusahaan papa yang nyaris bangkrut karena utangnya dalam dolar tiba-tiba jadi bengkak. (pg. 2 line 10)</i>	Taking care of Papa's business which had nearly been bankrupted by loans in US dollars that suddenly ballooned out of control. (pg. 5 line 19)

It is noted that the sentence (8) has 3 clauses; those are ‘*Pontang-panting mengurusinya perusahaan papa*’, ‘*yang nyaris bangkrut*’, and ‘*karena utangnya dalam dolar tiba-tiba membengkak*’. One of these clauses is a relative clause; it is ‘*yang nyaris bangkrut*’. It provides information about the noun phrase (*perusahaan papa*). In this excerpt, the researchers found another shifting of the configuration of relative clauses if it is compared to the English version. It is seen that in English there are two relative clauses, those are ‘which had nearly been bankrupted by loans in US dollars’ and ‘that suddenly ballooned out of control’. Therefore, the shifting happens to the last clause; in Indonesian, the last clause is initiated by a subordinating conjunction (*karena*). On the other side, the English version has ‘*by*’ to show the cause of bankruptcy. In addition, the relative pronoun ‘*that*’ is used to indicate a relative clause, which modifies the constituent (loans in US dollars). It is important to note that the shifting does not change the meaning as required in the Indonesian sentence context. (Hatim, B, and Munday, 2004) call this process *pragmatic translation*. In addition, (Baker, 2018) posits that to have an appropriate result of translation, people need to deal with equivalences, and of them is pragmatic equivalence. In other words, translation does not focus on structure, but it focuses on meaning. Furthermore, the configuration of relative clauses in this sentence performs **RP – V** and **adjunct**.

Besides, it is found that the Indonesian relative clause modifies a noun (referring to a thing) and then the relative pronoun ‘*yang*’ is translated into ‘*which*’. Thus, it becomes a key point in finding the appropriate English relative pronoun for ‘*yang*’.

Excerpt 5

No.	Source Language	Target Language
9	<i>Sedikit-sedikit saya mengerem, dan toh roda yang menggesek aspal semen itu tetap mengeluarkan bunyi Ciiiiitttt! yang sering dianggap sebagai petanda betapa para pemilik mobil sangat jumawa.</i> (pg. 3 line)	I braked little by little, and even so the wheels rubbing against the asphalt still screeched Skreeeeeeee!— which is often taken as a sign that the automobile owner is a macho show-off. (pg. 3 line 10)

Sentence (9) shows the English relative pronoun (which) is an equivalent for 'yang'. It can be reported that the configuration of both relative clauses (*yang sering dianggap sebagai petanda* and *which is often taken as a sign*) is similar; both have RP (*yang* – which), adjunct (*sering* – often), verb (*dianggap sebagai* - is taken as), and complement (*petanda* – taken). In addition, it is also found that the word 'betapa' is translated into 'that'. In the English version, 'that' functions as a relative pronoun since it indicates a relative clause that modifies 'a sign'. On the other hand, (Agustina, 2007) and (Tajuddin, 2006) argue that 'betapa' is categorized into 'adverbial relative' (relative adverb). Therefore, what is compared here is that '*yang sering dianggap sebagai tanda*' and '*which is often taken as a sign*' show similarity.

Relative Pronoun 'that'

This part presents another English equivalent. It means that the relative pronoun 'yang' has various equivalents in English and it is found that the equivalents are also relative pronouns. Both sentences (10 and 11) show 'that' as the equivalent of 'yang'

Excerpt 6

No.	Source Language	Target Language
10	<i>Maka cerita yang akan kau dengar ini bukanlah kalimatnya melainkan kalimatku.</i> (pg. 1 line 21)	So, the story that you are about to hear isn't built from her sentence. (pg. 1 line 20)
11	<i>Kulihat di matanya suatu perasaan yang tidak mungkin dibahasakan.</i> (pg. 6 line 21)	In her eyes I saw an emotion that could not be put into words. (pg. 7 line 4)

Both sentences (10 and 11) demonstrate a similar configuration of relative clauses. Here, the English relative pronoun (that) can be an equivalent to the Indonesian relative pronoun (*yang*). Sentence (10) has a relative clause (*yang akan kau dengar*) consisting of RP (*yang*), subject (*kau*), and verb/verbal phrase (*akan dengar*). This configuration is also performed by the English version; RP (that), subject (you), and verb/verbal phrase (are about to hear). It is noted that '*yang akan kau dengar*' can be restructured into '*yang kau akan dengar*', so it is like the English version. Here, the researchers argue that the structure does not change any meaning and function, it just deals with the style of writing in Indonesian that the word '*akan*' is sometimes found before a subject.

In addition, sentence (11) has a relative clause that appears after a noun (*suatu perasaan*). In this case, the relative clause consisting of RP (*yang*) and verbal phrase (*yang tak mungkin dibahasakan*) modifies the noun about a feeling which can be expressed in words. Then, what is found in the English version shows a similar configuration, it has RP (that) and a verbal phrase (not be put into). Furthermore, 'that' is also used to modify nouns (an emotion). (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010) also argue that a relative clause functions to modify nouns.

CONCLUSION

It can be reported that there are three English relative pronouns that can be the equivalents for the Indonesian relative pronoun '*yang*'; those are 'who', 'which', and 'that'. Each of the equivalents can be characterized based on word categories coming before a relative clause. When a relative clause comes after a noun referring to the human being; '*yang*' is translated into 'who'. When a relative clause comes after a noun referring to things, '*yang*' is translated into 'which' or 'that'.

Furthermore, there is another thing that can be reported a relative clause can function as a modifier for a noun function as the subject or the object. Regarding this explanation, a relative pronoun has four patterns; relative pronouns as subjects, relative pronouns as objects, possessive relative clauses, and relative pronouns as objects of prepositions.

In addition, there is a similar pattern; relative pronoun + verb + object. There are four differences found; 1) SL: relative pronoun + verb while TL: relative pronoun + verb + complement, 2) SL: relative pronoun + subject + verb + complement but in SL:

relative pronoun + verb + complement 3) SL: relative pronoun + verb but TL: relative pronoun + subject + verb; and 4) SL: relative pronoun + verb + preposition + verb + complement but TL: relative pronoun + preposition + subject + verb + complement.

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